1888.

The war 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding the the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Frash from its magnificant victory over the com-bined fees of Democracy in its own State, true e its convictions, truthful before all else, and learless in the cause of truth and right.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

How to Use Some of the Surplus.

The leaders of both political parties in Congress profess to be very anxious to reduce the surplus income of the Government. They cannot do anything wiser than to in sist that a small portion of it shall be appropriated to the payment of suitable salaries to the Federal Judges who perform duty in this city and State.

The Second Judicial Circuit comprises New York, Vermont, and Connecticut. The two Circuit Judges have to hold court in all these States, yet they receive only \$6,000 a year, and nothing for their travelling expenses. This pay is plainly inadequate. Judge WAL LACE and Judge LACOMBE necessarily spend most of their time in this city, where the expenses of living are high, and it must be extremely difficult for either of them to live on the present salary. Either could probably earn three or four times as much in the practice of the law, and while the salary of a Judge should not be as large as the amount he would be likely to make in the practice of his profession, it should be sufficiently high to induce lawyers who are capable of earning large incomes to accept and retain places on the Federal bench. The bill before Congress which provides for an increase of the salaries of the circuit Judges from \$6,000 to \$9,000 should be passed.

The pay of the District Judges of the United States in New York is still more in adequate, being only \$4,000 per annum. It is impossible that any competent lawyer who has not means outside of his salary, should long remain a District Judge of the United States in this State at the present rate of compensation. A bill is now before Congress. or is shortly to be introduced, increasing the salary of the District Judge for the Southern district of New York to \$7,000 a year, and the salaries of the District Judges for the Northern and Eastern districts to \$6,000 a year each. The only criticism we have to make upon this measure is that it leaves the compensation of the District Judges disproportionately small as compared with the pay proposed for the Circuit Judges. However, it is a step in the right direction, and we hope the bill will speedily become a law.

## Our Tenement Houses.

A Commission was constituted by the last Legislature to consider the subject of tenement and lodging houses in this city and to recommend legislation with regard to them. It is made up of the Mayor, one of the Health Commissioners, the Commissioners of Public Works and of Street Cleaning, and a delegate from the Bureau of Buildings, and was directed to meet annually between the 15th of November and the 30th of December.

To this Commission the Prosident

Health Department has made a report, in the course of which he gives a mass of valuable and very interesting information as to the tenement house question. He also offers suggestions that are entitled to the most attentive consideration, but at this time we shall concern ourselves only with his facts. In 1864, according to a careful survey, the total number of tenement houses in the city was 15,309, containing 495,592 persons, and the average number of families to a house was a fraction over 7. It was found that then, when the whole population was less than it is now

by more than three-quarters of a million, the crowding in these tenements was at the rate of 240,000 to the square mile, in some wards 290,000. The density of population in these districts was very much greater than in even the most crowded districts of London, which were these:

St. James district. Helborn district. St. Luke district. Keet Lendon district.

In 1867 the number of tenement houses had increased to 18,582, or about one-fifth, while the total population had increased in the three years from about 720,000 to about 889,000. Of these houses only 2,923 were reported to the Board of Health as " in good sanitary condition." At present there are 30,005 of these tenements, and of the 4,000 dwellings now in course of construction nearly one-half are tenement houses. The number of the tenement house population, as it is now, is not estimated by President BAYLES, but if it has increased since 1864 proportionately to the number of the houses it must be hard on 1,000,000 persons out of a total population estimated at about 1,500,000. or two-thirds of the whole.

Before 1879 there was practically no State and no municipal control over the construction of these tenement houses, but in that year the Board of Health was empowered by the Legislature to make regulations as regards light and ventilation, and, accordingly, it caused a thorough inspection of over 20,000 houses, and fought with builders to bring about the innovations it deemed necessary. At this time, too, the erection of very high apartment or "French flat" houses began to be general, and the department was kept busily occupied in watching their construction, so that it should be satisfactory to its sanitary notions. But since 1886, says the report, "there have been very few plans for arge apartment houses submitted to the Board, it having become apparent, probably, that houses of this class were not profitable financially." The work of building them had been overdone, and their cost was of

course increased because of official interference, and here we may say incidentally that for all these sanitary improvements the tenant must naturally pay in a higher rent, for they increase the investments of the landlord. The hygienic and sanitary arrangements

required by the Board have been introduced during each of the recent years into tenement houses accommodating 60,000 persons, and yet it seems from the report that the pants do not highly appreciate what has been done for them. "The typical tene-

ment house changes character with kaleidoscopic facility. It may be thoroughly overhauled and put in perfect order on the 1st of January, and by the 1st of March be in a condition dangerous to life or detrimental to health." The occupants insist on doing as they please themselves, and not as the Board wants them to do. For instance, it absolutely requires a certain number of cubic feet of air space for each of them, but for the sake of economy they want to crowd themselves more closely together, and they look on the Board as interfering with their proper rights when it sends around an officer at night to count the number of people sleeping in a room. But by "persistently following up this policy and method" so hateful to those immediately affected, it

expects to cure "the evil of overcrowding." As President BAYLES says, "There still remain a great many obstacles to a satisfactory reform in tenement and lodging houses," and probably they will remain until the Board of Health has reformed human nature itself, and also provided that everybody shall have an income sufficient to enable him to enjoy all the "modern improve ments" without the sacrifice of what he vants even more.

Protestant Union Impossible.

The Episcopalian project for bringing al the Trinitarian Protestant denominations into one church organization meets with no favor from Dr. JOHN HALL, the eloquent Presbyterian clergyman. He even seems to look upon it as rather an impudent conceit. and therefore treats the subject in the last number of the New Princeton Review with

something like ridicule.

After giving statistics showing that the number of ministers of the six most numer ous Protestant denominations in the United States increased from 1,673 in 1776 to 48,217 in 876, or about in the same ratio as the whole population, he quotes from Dr. SCHAFF the order of those denominations as to the num ber of their churches in 1884:

It is the smallest of these organizations says Dr. Hall, that puts forward a plan of mion by which it shall absorb all the rest. From the earliest days of this country, too, the Episcopalians have been among the least numerous of the denominations. In 1776, when they had only 150 ministers, the Baptists had 722, the Congregationalists 575, and the Prosbyterians 177 The Methodists had then only begun their career, but it was not long before they far exceeded the Episcopalians in numbers, and in 1884 they had more than ten times as many churches.

From colonial times until now, therefore the great mass of the people have rejected Episcopalianism, and the denominations which include the vast majority of Protestants are those that retain the strongest prejudices against the Church that invites them to come within its fold in practical Christian union. In 1884, of the 115,610 con gregations of professing Christians in the United States, 78,427 were Baptist and Methodist, both of which communions are un alterably opposed to the Episcopal Church although in the case of the Methodists their

celesiastical organization is itself episcopal The Episcopalian plan of Christian union also involves the reordination of all the ministers of the other churches, 60,000 or 70,000 in number; and it necessarily involves it else the whole Episcopalian theory of the ministry is set at deflance. Of course such a project could never be carried out, for it offends denominational pride, and requires the surrender of the very convictions that have led to the denominational separation.

Meantime there is unquestionably in the large communities an increasing tendency among Protestants toward the Episcope Church, more because of an æsthetical preference for its manner of service than because of any change in religious convictions. There are also social reasons why many people join its parishes, which are very much larger numerically than is indicated by a census of their communicants. But it is not improbable that, because of the loss of such loosely bound adherents, the other denomina are all the stronger in their determination to maintain their independent existence, those who remain clinging more firmly than ever to their old traditions.

Dr. John Hall is therefore reasonable in concluding that no plan of Christian union among Protestants which involves the destruction of their existing organizations is worthy of serious consideration.

# To the Knapps of St. Louis.

We suppose, without one particle of vanity, that THE SUN in the past fifteen years has done just about fifteen thousand times as much for the cause of Democracy and the success of the Democratic party as the Missouri Republican, a newspaper which occasionally assumes to pass judgment upon the

quality of our Democracy.

We suppose, likewise, that in the next fifteen years THE SUN will render to the Democratic party services worth anywhere from fifteen thousand to fifteen million times as much as those contributed to the same glorious cause by this chowderhead family organ.

The KNAPPS are dull time-servers. They print a newspaper which is Democratic for revenue only. To the extent of their ability, which is not distinguished, they make their professional Democracy the cover for all sorts of outside jobbery, municipal, commercial, financial, political. No journal in the West, nor in the East either, is more notoriously or more clumsily dishonest in its every-day relations with its readers.

In the long fight against intrenched Republican corruption, when brains and courage were at the front, the St. Louis Republican was content enough to trail along after THE Sun, stealing our ideas, pilfering our facts and arguments, plagiarizing day after day and year after year our editorial articles, and helping itself generally from our car-

Journals of this class may have a certain usefulness to a party, but their usefulness is not of the highest order.

But it seems funny to hear this little yelow dog, that has so long followed humbly and peaceably at our heels, begin to snarl and bark at THE SUN. There is almost a temptation to kick it.

## The Subject of Kissing.

It is not the impressive form in which our services are here demanded, that prompts us to discussion; it is the seriousness of the question propounded. There are five signatures to this letter: To oblige several young gentlemen, would you kindly

give them a few hints or directions on osculation, and how to kiss a young lady gracefully, without acting the part of a fool and being subjected to ridicule and criti-cism when the ordeal is witnessed by others. We are not oking, but are seriously in earnest, and would be immensely indebted to you were you to answer in Sunday's edition, as would doubtless be many others who are far too backward to ask such a question. Hoping you will lift a burden from the minds of five of your readers, we are

Marrier Name. Throne Carrott.
D. Mortos, Jr., N. W. Grecory,
Harry Bogary. Let Messrs. Nashe and friends dismiss the

thirst for directions from their minds, and attend to a few hints upon the fundamental principles of the subject in which THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERALS they display such interest.

I. They should understand that a young lady, meaning one of the regular run of young ladies not related to them in any special degree, must not be kissed at all. II. When kissed, she should never be kissed in rublic. III. The man who kisses and stops to

think of critics, is beneath criticism. But perhaps our correspondents in speaking of a young lady really had in mind one who might properly be considered in connection with this subject. As we reflect three such characters come to mind. They are the near relative or cousin, the bride, and, under rare and extraordinary cir-

umstances, the betrothed. But what unromantic analyst wishes to see expressed in cold and colorless print a bare formula for osculatory grace? It shall never appear in the sympathetic and feeling pages THE SUN. To our five interrogators we will simply say that to make any social performance graceful there must be a careful observance of the canons of politeness Politeness abhors roughness. It hates unsteadiness. It never moves by ferks. It rarely admits of hesitancy or lack of confidence. It never abandons itself to momentary frenzy. It even shrinks from too great enthusiasm. It acts with intelligence and deliberation, though not, as the efforts of a few ignorant, affected, and ill-mannered cranks would indicate, with cold indifference And lastly, in its highest forms it appears devoid of self-consciousness.

Here are the laws which should govern any attempt in the direction taken by these inquiring minds when they produced the

## The Platform Still Stands.

How luminously that somewhat obscured instrument the National Democratic platform of 1884, rises into view under the impressive consideration of the Hon. J. S. C. BLACKBURN of Kentucky, which appears in another column.

The way that Senator BLACKBURN would ake to treat the revenue question would be to lower the tariff, and as such a policy would almost certainly be followed by an increase of revenue, the internal taxes would have to be taken off in order to prevent the Treasury from being crowded by a surplus, a consummation which the Senator from

Kentucky devoutly wishes. Senator BLACKBURN is a free trader. On economical questions he is squarely opposed to the protectionists who belong to the other great wing of the Democratic party. But, like any Democrat who has seriously studied the National Democratic platform of 1884, or who really comprehends it, or who cares a rap about it, he is for the abolition of interna taxation. That, and that alone, was declared to be a "war tax" and translent while the tariff is to endure permanently.

After all, when it comes to a question of Democracy, Kentucky gets there every time.

## The Truth Above Everything.

If Superintendent Sweigard of the Reading Railroad agreed, at the first meeting with the striking employees, to submit their differences to arbitration, then he has been guilty of treachery of the blackest kind. It is proper to say that Mr. SwEIGARD denies emphatically that he agreed to arbitration in any form.

If Chairman JOHN L. LEE, who has diected the strike, was not justified by the fact when he told the strikers that the Reading Company had agreed to arbitrate, then he is a liar of such a venomous and hurtful sort that he should be boycotted now and forever by all honest men.

It is proper to say also that Mr. LEE maintains that arbitration was agreed to as he informed his followers.

Let us have this issue settled, then. The aboring men, particularly those who are organized, have of tate been imposed upon by most tremendous lying, and they have suffered for it in more ways than one. The most grievous injuries of this nature have come through the selfish schemers who have official control of their organizations. It may be of vastly greater importance to them bereafter that they know the truth in the dispute Messrs. Swrigard and Lee than that they should carry their point against the Reading Railroad. Is there no way to establish the facts in this case so that they shall appear to all men beyond dispute?

The civil service reformer's idea of public office seems to be that it is a public trust which duty requires him to hold against all comers and against all demands for his resignation proceeding from superior authority.

Doesn't it seem ridiculous that the most crowded thoroughfare in the city of New York. that portion of the sidewalk in Park row which is just below the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, should be encumbered with two enormous poles belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company? Take them away!

The people that are getting distinguished persons to write about The Books That Have Helped Them have not yet called on FRANK STOCKTON. We should say that the book that nas helped him the most was "Rudden Grange;" and its sale still continues.

The progress of civilization seems to have softening effect upon robbers. In the old lays robbers used to be bold, and live in a dreary wood, and take in blood pudding by enosmose. Those heroic days are no more. Three New Mexico robbers boarded a train the other day, were frightened by some invisible and intangible circumstance, and ran away like sheep before an Ohio free trade convention. The noise of the wheels sounded like the clanking of chains.

The colored people of West Chester, Pa., are concerned because they have to pay fifteen cents for a white man's ten-cent rummer of whiskey, and ten cents for a white man's fiveent suicide of beer. We do not condole with the colored folks of West Chester. They have the easiest opportunity of becoming capitalist which is now presented to mankind. By total abstinence they can save five cents several times a day. This is wealth beyond the

Old King Calico seems to be frayed and

The professional quail eater is looking for a job and now laurels. What in the world is there remarkable about eating quail? If the quail eaters would eat a bushel of ground glass every day their performance would be entitled to more attention.

"You dress like an actor," said Judge DUFFY to a prisoner in the police court yesterday. What is the distinguishing peculiarity an actor's dress?

### Col. Watterson Exuiteth. From the Courier Journal.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 26.—Here is some good news for the boys in the trenches. I take it from the National Especial and which is "mighty good authority" on such matters:

on such matters:

"The story in a Boston despatch says that 'orders came from Washington to Collector Sattonstall directing the discharge of two \$1.401 four \$1.200 uve \$6.004 and four \$4.00 town \$1.200 uve \$6.004 and four \$6.00 town four \$1.000 town four \$1.000

Immediate Successor to Gen. Swatm. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- It is thought probable that another effort will be made this winter to free from its present anomalous condition that bureau of the army which is concerned with the administration of military justice The head of the bureau, Judge Advocate General David G. Swaim, is now incapable of performing its duties, being himself under sentence of court martial. The offence of which he was convicted, as will be remem bered, related to Col. A. P. Morrow's duplication of his pay accounts. President Arthur, in Februsary, 1885, twice returned the record of the trial to the court martial for revision, on the ground that both the findings upon the charges and the sentence were not commen-surate with its findings of fact under the specifications. The first sentence had been suspended from rank, duty, and pay for the period of three years," while the second was suspension for one year with forfeiture of pay. and then reduction to the grade of Judge Advocate and Major. The latter sentence was objected to by the President on the ground that it could not be legally carried out, as its effect would be to both create an office and fill it. which only Congress and the President could which only Congress and the President could do. On its third attempt the court passed this sentence: "To be suspended from rank and duty for twelve years and to forfelt one-half his monthly pay every month for the same period." In approving this sentence President Arthur said that he did so in order that the trial might not otherwise be without result, and made this comment, which indicated the inconvenience now experienced:

The idea that an office like that of Judge Advocate General should remain vacant in effect for twelvy ears merely to save a part of its emoluments to its in cumbent, under such bircumstances, would seem to ome from an inversion of the proper relations of pullic offices and those holding them.

rear merely to have a part of its emoluments to its incumbent, under such circumstances, would seem to
come from an inversion of the proper relations of public offices and those holding them.

The sentence, in fact, was such as to suspend Gen. Swaim for a period just beyond his
retirement for age, which will occur Dec. 22.
1896. Thus it was made certain that, should
the sentence be executed, he would never
again exercise the functions of Judge Advocate-General; and now the question is whether,
under such circumstances, it is necessary, and,
if not necessary, whether it is expedient to have
these duties performed by one who is only
acting head of the bureau during a further
period of nine years as during the last three.
Some candidates for the vacancy which
would be created should Gen. Swaim cease to
be the titular Judge Advocate-General have
recalled a decision of the Supreme Court, made
a few years ago, to the effect that the President can vacate any office in the army or the
navy, by simply appointing, with the due consent and confirmation of the Senate, a successor
to the person holding it. But this is a way of
solving the difficulty which many officers
would be sorry to have resorted to. If the
President and Senate have the power attributed to them by the Supreme Court, army
and navy officers would at least desire not to
see precedents established of its practical exercise, lest in times of parties a excitement
their offices should become less secure than
they formerly supposed them to be.

Another method suggested for getting out of
the difficulty is that of reopening the whole
oase, provided proper authority for doing so
can be secured, in order to show that the procoedings were irregular, and that the sentence
ought not to stand. Still a third method is to
have a special act passed by Congress, authortzing Gen. Swaim's immediate retirement. It
is said that Gen. Swaim himself and his friends
would welcome this result, since it would give
him three-fourths pay for the next nine years,
i

## Mr. Holman's Forecast of the Puture.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
The Hon. Wm. S. Holman reached the city last night from Washington. I find politics in this State quite active," he said. "You have more talk about candidates and issues in Indianapolis than we do in Washington. I have not known a time for years when the papers on both sides were so aggress t means that the contest will be sharp, and that both sarties will go into it with all the energy and vim they an arouse. Last year, you know, was an off year for can arouse. Last year, you know, was an off year for the Indiana Democrata. They never experienced this before, and the result came upon them like a cyclone. But I think they are over-confident as to the coming campaign. This is particularly true as to New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. It is possible that Indi-

ma may be the battle ground, after all."
"What particular conditions render the situation unertain!" he was asked.
"Civil service made the situation perilous last year. and its effect was disastrous in this State, where it has never been and is not now popular. It caused us a large stay-at-home vote, making a singularity in the electio in reducing the Congressional vote below that cast for the State ticket. This had not occurred within twenty-five years. On the other hand, the Republicans brought out nearly their full vote. The Democrats realize this and although antipathy to civil service has yet its equipped and with more heart than last year.

# Not Pleased with the Gift to the Pope.

We are somewhat slow to understand the ropriety of Mr. Cleveland's courtesy to the Pope.
The report is that he will present the Pontiff with an sed copy of the Constitution of the United States. If, as a representative of the United States Government our Executive recognizes the ruler of the Vatican as an equal, and wishes to honor him as such, it is not be, but Congress who may decide about such matters, for the actual power of Government reposes in our Congress.

And if Mr. Cleveland is a faithful son of the Catholic
Church, and as such he desires to pay homage to the
occupant of the seat of Peter—the Constitution of the United States, which is one of the most potential histor ical protests against the methods and principles of Gov ent by the Church, is hardly the present fitting the

According to the new Harvard University catalogue, just published, there are this year no less than 1,812 students in that institution. This, of course, includes the students in the professional schools. In the dergraduates department there are 1,138 students the seniors numbering 237, the juniors 214, the soph ores 251, the freshmen 295, and the special students hold the lead among American universities in point of numbers, at any rate.

### Move on, Pulitzer !- Repudiated by his Race, From the Hebrew Standard.

Our popular Mayor has written many letters that will serve as models of letter writing for many years to come, but in none of his epistles has he dis played such consummate ability as in that written on the local canvass. With an audacity unparaticled even in editorial arrogance, the boss of a would-be Demecratic paper dictates with singular success to the party which his paper has always opposed the nominees for a quasi-judicial and a judicial office, and upon that hobby tries to establish his superfority, and bring his paper into still greater notoriety. The reputation of a man upon whom a large family depends for their sustenance and who has been lauded to the skies in the columns of the very same paper which now trails his name in the dust, is exposed to public contumely, his honor, his professional and private character is bespattered with mud, his poverty dragged to the public light, and all for the purpose of establishing the autocracy of the brooding Suddha," as Mayor Hewitt designates birn. We Jews have a special interest in this would-be

Sahib" of the Rebemian tribe. He happens to be of Jewish extraction, which he denies, however, for some reason er other, probably as an impediment to certain ambitious designs of his. He is a Jew who does not want to be a Jew. And the peculiarity of it is that this unboly ambition of the said editor to lord it over the people and dictate to them who they should select and who not, will probably be laid at the door of the Jews. who he has denied, and who have nover been anxious o count him as their own.

The Jews are never guided in their political judgment by either sectarian or national prejudices, but they have the duty of disclaiming any responsibility in the work of one who is credited to them as one in race and blood, and with whom as affiliation of any kind exists.

However, the best mode of repudiating the neferious political manusurings of this man of intrigue is by voting against the man who has been selected by him as the teos of his ambition, by showing to the people that they have no sympathy with the man who proves a traiter to his party and a treacherous friend to his new allies. It is quite natural that he should act thus. The man who will deay his race and religion for the sake of ambilion, social standing, or whatever metive, will betray his political friend, will betray his party, if his

PRESENTERLANDS DEFENDED.

The Mey, Dr. Sunderland Considers the Reasons of an Abjuring Calvinist,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article in a recent issue of your paper, headed 'Presbyterian Faith Abandoned," shows that the Rev. Robert E. Campbell is leaving the Presbyterian Church for the Protestant Episcopal Church. There is nothing very surprising in this, for it is not a rare thing for ministers to change their denominational relations from various causes satisfactory to themselves But it is to the reasons for this change, as stated by Mr. Samuel H. Hurd, that I would call public attention.

1. He "is unwilling to remain longer in a

Church whose doctrines the people are un-willing to hear." And to remedy this evil he is going into a Church, as some one has said, with a Papish liturgy, a Calvinistic croed,

and an Armenian clergy."

2. He is going to the Episcopal Church, "not so much because it is the true Church as because of its pronounced efforts toward Chris-Have its efforts been any more pronounced than those of all the evangelical churches that adhere to the basis of the Evangelical Alliance? Have the clergy of the Epis copal Church thrown down the barrier which makes them exclusive as to exchange of pulpits with ministers of other evangelical churches 3. He says "everything for the last century has been reacting toward the Catholic tone and spirit expressed in the English Prayer Book." Does he know that the English Prayer Book was largely modelled after Calvin's, at Geneva, and adopted and published seven years subs quently to Calvin's?

4. He says "the metaphysical creeds of the Reformation, especially the Westminster Confession, mean formula and separatism." And yet he is willing to adopt the thirty-nine articles of the Episcopal Church!

5. He says. "Calvinism is hard on the weak and the foolish." So are the Episcles of Paul, which Peter says. "the ignorant and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction."

as they do also the other Scriptures, to their own destruction."

6. He says "Calvinism is liable to be harsh and one sided." How about Paul's letter to the Romans?

7. He says "the Presbyterian Church is honeycombed with men who have subscribed to it, but in their hearts do not believe it." This is either a frightful siander or else the men he speaks of are arrant hypocrites. The latter we find it hard to believe.

8. He says that "were the 'Five Points' of Calvinism preached in their logical entirety, they would offend the people and empty the churches." Perhaps it would be so much worse for the people. The "Five Points" are Predestination. Depravity, Atonement, Free Will, and Perseverance. These are all Scripture doctrines, and if they are abandoned, the Bible must be abandoned.

9. He says this "tends to show that the

will and Perseverance. These are all Scripture doctrines, and if they are abandoned, the Bible must be abandoned.

9. He says this "tends to show that the Prosbyterian Church (meaning the laity generally) is more is sympathy with the New Testament and catholic Christianity than the theologians will confess or the standards allow." I do not admit or believe this statement. Our standards are based on the doctrines of the New Testament, and if that is not broad enough for catholic Christianity, then cast catholic Christianity to the winds.

10. He says "the Protestant religion is too much a matter of formula and opinion." It is doubtful what he means by this; but whatever it means he will jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

11. He says "instend of one Pope, we have a million of Popes." Well, if he wants but one Pope, why does he not turn Romanist at once, and be done with it?

12. He says "instend of gentlemen who believe that the Bishop is a dangerous mas in history." This is fine language for a young man who has been ordained to the office of the Christian ministry, as Timothy was, by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery. Presbyterians believe as much in Bishops as any other Christians, but they receive parochial and reject prelatical Episcopacy. I hope we have not, at this late day, to go all over that contest again.

17 this comparatively young man, whose ideas seem really jejune, prefers the authority of a Pope to the poperty of a clique, why, surely, let him turn Papist at once, and not stop half way on his journey to Rome. Judging from the sentiments he is represented as expressing, if he lives long enough, this will finally be his final destination. If he is satisfied, I am sure the Presbyterian Church ough to be. She will probably be able to survive this abandonment of her faith on the principle stated by the Apostle. "They went out from us that it might be manifest they were not of us."

8. Sunderland.

ANOTHER HIGHLY INTERESTING VIEW. Joe Blackburn Gives Tariff Theories an Unexpected Shakeup-Internal Taxes Doomed.

From the Courier-Journal. VERSAILLES, Dec. 29.-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn arrived here last Friday to spend the holiday with his family. The Courter Journal correspondent took occasion of his presence to get some light on the situation the wituation.

"Senator, tell me about the political outlook."
"The only clearly defined object on the political horizon is Mr. Cieveland's renomination, which is

"Senator, don't you think the internal revenue system

"To puss away in a few years, yes. It was awar measure. At first they taxed everything that a stamp would adhere to. Legal documents, insurance policies, bank checks, medicines, matches, and nearly everything els. paid duty. These have been lopped off, one by one, until nothing is left but whiskey and tobacco taxes, which, though not burdensome, have serious objections. Tariff reduction will open the way to abolish the internal reve nue system.

"How is that?"
"Because, every tariff duty that is now prohibitory, when reduced enough to let the goods come in, will i crease the revenue. We demand the reduction of tarfutles first, because they are the mostjoppressive."

From the Pioneer Pri L. A. Harper, a prominent lawyer of Madison. Wis, and a partner of Congressman La Foliette, is of the opinion that Wisconsin will go into the next Repub-lican National Convention with Jerry Rusk, the present lovernor, as her candidate for President. Mr. Harne says that the general belief that Vilas will be a cand date for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Cleve-land next year is not generally accepted by Vilas's friends and neighbors in Wisconsin. The impression which exists there is that Yias will make as thorough a canvass for the Vice-Presidency as if he desired to go on the ticket, and if the office is tendered him in the Democratic Convention, decline it with the purpose of becoming the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party in 1882. It is generally believed in Wisconsin that Mr. Vilas is the President's closest friend since Mr. Manning left the Cabinet, and that it is Freeden. Manning left the Cabinet, and that it is the President

# desire that Vilas should go on the next ticket with him.

The Turmell in 49-An Inside Voice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having observed with contempt the methods resorted to by the infamous Home Ciub in their efforts to perpetuate their system and hold on to the spoils. I, as one who gets ar occasional look behind the scenes, purpose to raise the curtain just a little and expose a trifle of the comedy. The schemers who live by plotting the destruction of thera do occasionally get "hoist by their own petard." The latest effort of the artful dodgers is the publica-tion of the most infamous talseboods about what is termed the Anti-Home Clubbers holding secret cancuses and of terrible bolting and kicking for the offices. The independent delegates who are determined to clean the venomous of the clique dare not assert that John P. Shaw, the standard bearer of the antis, is a spoilshunter or officesecker, notwithstanding the fact that they are insidiously hinting all sorts of treachery against him The cerrupt ring who have so long sucked the life blood of 40 dare not come out openly in the light of day, but, like the cowardly Assassins they are, carry the knife in the sieseve to be used in the hours of darkness.

They are constantly charging their opponents with giving everything away to the capitalistic press, while Ross Quinn himself may be found in his own private of fice in Pythagoras Hall for hours at a time closeted with the representatives of the same press, and his twin brother Timethy Patham Quinn of "cold duck and champagne fame" edits the Bepoote's Suidarity. Forty-stille caunot afford to take ones more to her bosom the man who sold the United Laber party for the Steckler pottage, and is now making efforts to cast in his lot with the Prohibitionists.

No sensible member can justify blame Tars Fox for its hounding to their dens the gang of cutthroats who "by ways that are dark" were the means of applinging the trap that, without any discussion or light, placed the boy cott on Tars Sax. But Tars Sex should discriminate, and not threw its missies at the whole arder, and more particularly at the U. W. T. Y. Powderly, who had no Texas or Patith it than the most obscure member in Texas or Patith it than the most obscure member in Texas or Patith it than the most obscure member in Texas or Patith it has the most obscure member in Texas or Patith it has the most obscure member in Texas or Patith it has the most obscure member in Texas or Patith it has the most obscure member in Texas or Patith it has the most obscure member in the patient of the disappeared with a pick said the wind saidless the said not the Grigorial and read the whe slandentment of the dense for said the characters?

Trusting Tas Sux, with its usual courtesy and desire for fair play, will publish this, as some of th haw, the standard bearer of the antis, is a spoi

characters?

Trusting The Sun, with its usual courtesy and desire for fair play, will publish this, as some of the lies circulated by the Quinn brothers have found their way intollis columns, I am yours respectfully. Gisconust or 49.

New Yeas, Dec. 29.

# More Insecent Diversion.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The an gram of "nine thumps" was simple—punishment. If on want a really good anagram here it is: Simon Peter in tears. JERREY CITY, Dec. 29.

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. Jayne' Expectorant, a good remedy for coughs, and all throat and lung diseases.—Adv.

When Hack Drivers Made 850 a Day and Theatre Boxes were \$1,000. From the San Francisco Esc

The stee Bares were \$1.300.

From the Sun Francisco Essander.

Col. Mike Brannigan, the celebrated guide and hackman of El Paso, Tex., is on a visit to this city. Mr. Brannigan said yesterday:

"I have some back to San Francisco for the purpose of seeing some of my old friends of the Argonaut days of 1849, that is, as many of them as are alive. I can tell you some interesting things about early times in this city. I owned and drove the first hack that ever rumbled over the extrests of San Francisco. In 1851 I got 1850 a night to drive Catherine Hayes, the famous singer, and her mother, between the Razette House and Tom Magnire's Theatre, which was then situated on Washington street, between Montgomery and Kearny. I also got the same sum from several others at the time for the same sum from several others at the time for the same trip. Those were good old days, and I as well. I suppose, as very many others, would wish to see them back again. I saw \$1.200 paid for a box in Maguire's Theatre on the opening night of Catherine Hayes's season. A Limerick butcher at Sacramento paid \$1.300 for a box when she went to the capital city to sing. Dollars in those days were more plentiful than nickels are now. When the mail steamers would arrive I have seen a gambler give a man an ounce of dust (that is \$16) for his place in the long line of anxious people waiting their turn outside the old Post Office, which was then at the corner of Brenham place and Clay street. Then you would have to pay \$12 a dozen for arkieles to be laundered, and men used to throw solled underelothing away and buy new articles rather than pay for washing.

"I remember when Lotta Crabtree first appeared in this city. She used to play a banjo and dance jigs at Gilbert's Melodeon at the corner of Kearny and Clay streets, and got \$6 a week. I think that was in 1854 or 1855. She went to Virginia City in 1860, and made a hit. Twenty dollar gold pieces were showered on the stage for her benefit, My charges then as a hack driver were 1800 and fonly a few of t

PLUSH TIMES IN "PRISCO."

## Cremation in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cremation in Cincinnati.

Prom the Cincinnati Enquirer.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday the mortal remains of Franz Bergmann, a prominent shoemaker of Main street, were cremated at the Cincinnati Crematory on Dix myth avenue. The concourse of people that attended was not as large as usual. It was composed for the most part of men, a great portion of whom were members of the Union Labor party, of which the deceased was a zealous advocate. It was his wish to be cremated.

The deceased had been for many years a sufferer from asthma, and leaves a widow and one child. F. W. Gerstie officiated as undertaker. There were no coremonies. The hearse stopped in front of the furnace-room door, and the coffin was carried out by the undertaker and his assistant. For a moment it rested in the furnace room and was opened, and the friends of the deceased gazed for the last time on the emceisted features. A few floral ornaments, a cross and a wreath, an anchor and a crown of white flowers, were returned to the family.

A long linen sheet saturated with alum water was placed over the corpse, and laying it carefully upon the stretchers, the furnace doors were opened and the corpse placed in the flery receptacle. The heat was intense, over 2,000°, and looked glowing and glossy, while even the bits of cold air that penetrated from the raw and gusty wind outside were quickly assimilated with the hot air of the retort, and sparkled like thousands of tiny stars. The body weighed 145 pounds, and within two hours it was reduced to 3½ pounds of ashes. The friends did not remain for the completion of the incineration, as the day was bleak and cold. Possibly 50 or 100 gentlemen climbed up the steep hill and wandered into the furnace room and round about the building, but many of them did not even know the name of the person who had been cremated, and the little they could see through the tirst that was burned on Christmas Day.

Cevered With the Muzzle of a Gun and

## Covered With the Muzzle of a Gun and From the Savannah News

From the Strammah News.

Last Wednesday James Stewart of the Porter factory, three miles from Clarkesville, insulted the sister of Ben and David Crane. He was walking leisurely toward the factory, and when he reached the factory store a crowd was assembled. Among them was David Crane and also Ben Crane. David had a gun with two big barrels and Ben had a cowhide with a long leather lash. David halted Stewart with a gun cocked and required him to stand, and at the same time saying to his brother Ben, "Lay it on." Ben did lay it on, and Stewart stood still. One of our most prominent citizens was on the field and saw the whole occurrence, and describes the cracking of the whip like unto that of a pack of firecrackers when the main fuse is on fire. The crowd stood still and no one interfered. Mr. Stowart, when he was let go, cried like a child, and as soon as possible fied, not with a mark about his brow, but with marks from the top of his hat to the heel of his shoe. Mr. Stewart was always considered a very good man, and very well thought of. He has a most olegant lady for a wife. The Crane boys are very nice young men, who, before committing the act of whipping, consulted a lawyer. After the consultation, all parties considered it better for them to take the matter into their own hands than go into law.

# Girls Sawing Wood for Charity.

The young people connected with the Baptist Church in Cromwell, Conn., took a novel way of replenishing the treasury of the church last week. On Thursday evening the young men gathered in the parlors of the church, where, surrounded by a bevy of their lady friends, they undertook to piece a bed quilt in the old-fashioned way. The young ladies enjoyed the bungling work of the young men as they sowed and perspired over the quilt. A large crowd paid the admission of 10 cents to see the work go on, and cheered the workers in their efforts. From the Boston Herald.

see the work go on, and cheered the workers in their efforts.

On Friday evening there was equally as large a crowd to see the young ladies saw wood, for this is what they agreed to do if the young men would make a bed quilt. Ten saw horses were ranged in a row, and ten pretty maidens with their sleeves rolled up grasped the wood saws and entered upon the job of reducing a half-cord of 4-foot wood to stove size. Each stick was cut three times, and the young men sang to the pretty women as they sawed and sawed. Slowly but surely the wood pile was reduced in size, until it lay before the spectators who watched the determined efforts of the fair ones.

## The Burglare and the Lone Widow. From the Detroit Pres Press.

The Burglars and the Lone Widow.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A burglar got into the house of a fraillooking, sad-eyed little widow in Tueson the other night. Not finding any valuables down stairs, he steatistify ascended to the second floor and entered the room where the sleeping and unsuspecting woman lay with a smile that told of pleasant dreams on her lips.

Roughly shaking her, the dastardly intruder said, gruffly:

"Here, wake up; now just keep cool; no use yelling; I know as well as you do that you're alone in the house; just hand over the keys to be on the house; just hand over the keys to be on the house; just hand over the keys to be on the house; just hand over the keys to be on the house; just hand over the keys to be on the finally got there they found the burglar done up with a clothes line as nearly as a groesr does up ten pounds of sugar. He was just opening his eyes in the "coming to" process; when they rested on the little widow they took on a beseeching look as he shivered and gasped out:

"Don't leave me alone with her again, gentemen: please don't. I've killed Bocky Mountain lions and she bears with young cubs, and tackled two byenas at a time, but this is my first experience with a lone Arizony widder. Can't you loosen these ropes a little and see how many of my ribs is broke, and roll me over so's I can keep from swallowing the teeth she's knocked out; and I'd like a poultice on my oye soon as possible, and I need sewing up in a dozen places. I'm feered I'll never pull through this, gentlemen."

From the Albany Times. Washington, Dec. 27.—A good story is told of one of the fair dames of the diplomatic corps who recently called at the residence of a Government official whose wife is noted for her domesticity. The husband himself chanced to be at home, and, pending the descent of madame from the nursery, went into the drawing room to greet the lovely foreigner. The following conversation ensued:

"Ah, mensieur, you have one very homely wife!"

Ah, monsieur, you have one very nomely wife."
The host, whose better half was really not distinguished for her beauty of face, which, however, was more than compensated for by a superb figure, a graceful carriage, and a charming amiability, stammored in reply:

"Ah, madame! why, really—do you know—I—"

"Yes." innocently explained his visitor in her pretty broken English. "Yes, shevery homely. In fact, she stay at home all the time."

The frontispiece of the Century magazine for January is a very striking portrait of Mr. Ruskin, and the article which will excite the most attention is prob-ably the account of President Lincoln's Cabinet. The portraits of all the members of that Cabinet are given, except Mr. Saward, and the good one is that of Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War. Mr. Chase, Mr. Wells, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Bates are all unsatisfactory. The literary contents of the number generally are of very high excellence, especially Mark Twain's polygiot comedy, and Mr. Stockton's and Mr. Cable's stories. AN OLD-TIME AUTHOR IN

Chartes Edwards Lester, who Wrote " The

In the reading room of the Putnam House in Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon sat an old man, whose clothes were well worn and rusty, and whose scant white looks escaped beneath the broad brim of a battered soft felt hat. This old gentleman was Charles Edwards Lester, an old-time writer and journalist in New York, and for eight years United States Consul to Genoa, Italy. He was the subject of this advertisement published in one of the morning newspapers by A. T. Simonson vesterday:

WANTED—Any information of the Hon. Charles Ed-wards Lester, formerly Minister Flenipotentiary of the United States to Italy. Call or address A. T. S., room 11, 243 Broadway, New York.

During the morning several persons called upon Mr. A. T. Simonson, the author of the advertisement, with the information that Mr Lester was at present living at the Putnam House, in the care of friends, who having heard accidentally of the needy condition of their old friend, had immediately sought him ought, taken him to the hotel, and supplied him with funds for his immediate necessities. A circu-

taken him to the hotel, and supplied him with funds for his immediate necessities. A circular appeal in his behalf was then prepared for distribution among the old-time acquaintances and friends of the needy suthor. To a reporter of The Sun who called upon him he said:

"I have never sought for notoriety, and certainly do not desire it now, of all times. Of fame I have had a little of many varieties, and I do not want any more. I have always had abundant means, but, although I was never extravagant, still I never serimped, or I should not be where I am now—without money, and, as I had begun to think, without friends. My troubles began about three years ago with the failure of the London publishing firm of Virtue & Co., who had in hand my greatest work. The World's Greatest Explorers, the work of a lifetime. It is an elaborate undertaking, and was to have been richly illustrated. When they failed I concluded to cut it down and get it published in one volume under the title of The Earth's Pathfinders, and I am now looking for a publisher to take hold of it. But I am almost discouraged.

Mr. Lester was born in Griswold, Conn., on July 15, 1815. He was admitted to the bar, but spent two years at the Auburn Theological Seminary, and was duly licensed to preach. In 1840 he visited Great Britain, and was soon afterward appointed United States Consulating the result of the strated much attention at that time, the six of the strated much attention at that time, the six of the consulating "(1842): "The Artist, Merchant, and Statesman" (1846): "Life and Voyage of America" (1842): "The Artist, Merchant, and Statesman" (1846): "Life and Voyage of America (1846): "My Consulship" (2 vol., 1851): and "The Napoleon Dynasty, a History of the Bonaparte Family, by the Berkeley Men" (1852). He has published many translations. His latest works are "Life and Public Services of Charles Sumner" (1874), and "Our First Hundred Years" "(1874).

## SUNREAMS.

.The smuggling of liquor across the Maine border from Canada to being carried on more extensively this season than ever before. -It is estimated that pin factories in New

England turn out 10,800,000,000 pins yearly, and that other factories in the States bring the number up to 18,every inhabitant of the United States. -The Lincoln Journal, while it does not claim that the town has the prettiest women in Ne-brasks, is quite certain that it has the homeliest men.

'They are warm-hearted and nice," it says, "but as nomely as a sorrel horse with a blazed face. --- Grahamsville, this State, has two vigorous old women. One of them, Mrs. Fred Graham, is 70 years old, and recently walked ten miles, and was none

the worse for it. The other Aunt Avis Porter, who is 03 years old, on a recent afternoon walked over a mile. -A certain Boston planist is likely to get himself disliked by the Wagnerians if he don't look out.

He is reported as asying: "Take Hardn's Sonato in D.

opening of first movement, omit ornaments, play it
faster in two-four time, and see what you got. Result: Wedding March in 'Lohengrin.'

-Sir Kenneth Cummings, the son of Gordon Cummings, the great lion slayer, is back in this country after a year's absence, during which he visited Central Africa, and killed three lions and several leopards and other big cats. He is largely interested in and schemes near the City of Mexico. -The Boston and Maine Railroad has just awarded its prizes to the station agents who have taken

floral display. Three prizes of \$50 each went to the agents at Atkinson, Madbury, and Kennebunk. There were four \$30 prizes, seven \$20, and three \$15. -W. A. Jordon recently started the Broadone at Slakely, Ga., and in the first issue was an adver-tisement: "Boy wanted at this office." The next issue of the Avese, also published at Blakely, contained this paragraph: "Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jordon a

the best care of their station grounds and made the best

ouncing boy." Now is the time to advertise One of the largest and most valuable trees in the South was recently out in Woodruff county, Ark. It was a cypress, and made a log nine feet four iches in diameter at the butt, seven feet in diameter at the top, and forty-six feet long. It measured 18,400 feet

John J. Hicks, who died not long ago in San Francisco, left this clause in his will: "I bequeath to my dear children my undying love, which I hope they rill as lovingly accept and retain toward each other This precious gift will not perish with my body, but will -Joseph and Elizabeth Ramsdell of War-

ren. Mass., who have just celebrated the sixtleth anni-versary of their marriage, are representative New Englanders. She was a Miss Bels of Hanover, and a lineal descendant of John Alden, who married Priscilla. Mr. Ramsdell comes of good stock, was Noderator of town meetings for thirty consecutive years, has held all the offices in the town, and is apparently good for years. -Charles W. Banks, the defaulting cashier of Wella, Pargo & Co. at San Francisco, fied to Rarotonga, one of the South Sea Islands, and word came back that he had been royally received by Queen Makea and her husband, and was having a right good time. Now the

schooner Lillian brings word that Banks is having nothing of the sort; that the monarch of the island has nothing to do with him, that he has been completely ostracized by the citte of the island, and is living in por -The Norwalk Record says that when Gen. Sherman was invited to attend the installation of Col. Anderson as National Chaplain, he declined, saying with vehemence: "Just put yourself in my place. Imagine yourself chashed up by a crowd who stare at you and holler at you, and cheer at you, and sing a lot of damned old songs at you, and then you can appreciate the situa-

tion. I sometimes feel as if I'd like to strangle some of these "Marching thro' Georgia' singers. You see those fingers! Well, I've entirely lost the use of them, shak-ing hands." What's the matter with the Norwalk girls! -Mr. Chatelain, who recently visited Malange, a large town in the interior of Africa, about 250 miles west of Loanda, says that as he entered the place he heard harmonious sounds proceeding from a long building, where he found quite a number of Americans singing the songs of their native land to the accompanment of an organ, a violonosilo, and a cornet. They were one of Bishop Taylor's missionary bands - Their cheerful singing, the vivacity of their movements, and the good color of the five children and three women in the party convinced the traveller that the climate of Malange is far from being as enervating as that of the coast. This station is the furthest inland of any of Bishop Taylor's Angola missions.

-Magioire Phaneuf, a French Canadian, who recently died at Lewiston, Me., was a remarkable man. He was a devout Roman Catholic, but married a Protestant woman, whom he tried to convert, but failed He was not successful in his first business venture, but he started again, first getting his priest to draw up a formal bond of partnership between himself and St. Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary, Phaneuf signed the bond, and agreed if he succeeded in business to turn over 20 per cent of his earnings to the Church. He started with a capital of 5500, and in seven years was worth \$27,000 over and above the generous donations that he had made to the Church. In his will, which is to be contested by his wife and daughter, he provides \$50 a month for his wife; tasks that the daughter be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith; that she be educated at \$1. Hyacinth, and when she reaches her majority receive \$1,000 every five years till abe marries and has children. Should this take place she will re-ceive the remainder of the estate when she is 30.

- It appears that special attention is being paid in France and England to a more general substitu tion of iron and steel for wood, wherever practicable, in manufactured articles such, for instance, as building materials, boxes and packing cases, barrels or casts, catriages, carts and other vehicles, furniture, tencing, railway work, sheds, sarnal boxes, telegraph poles. Ac-In France there have recently come into use hollow iron window frances and doors, which are said to be light and strong, and of far greater durability than could ever be assumed of wood. There is no reason, too, it is thought, why corrupated harries of iron or steel should not be used for liquors, since milk and preserved fruits and other articles are kept in cana. Steel is finding much favor among carriage builders, but there is still much prejudice against the metal being used in the manufacture of furniture. The general adoption of steel sleepers is warmly advocated by some, as is also the employment of iron and steel in the construction of railway care, and the erection of wooden sheds signal boxes, &c., by rail way companies, as at present, might, it is urged, be profitably and scommically substituted with seed.